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The Press And The War

It would be quite impossible for one to over-estimate the work which is being carried on by the newspapers of Canada in the furtherance of our war effort. The public naturally relies on the newspapers for information from day to day and week to week on the progress of the war. The fact that in this country we have a sane press, not generally given to coloring the news, is a matter that must give us cause for congratulation. It means that we can usually give full credence to the statements about the war which appear in our newspapers. It is a free press in no wise controlled or regimented. In the Axis-dominated countries there is no longer any such thing as a free press with the result that the newspaper is but the mouthpiece of its overlords. One of the advantages of our democracy is that our newspapers are free to reflect the opinions of the people on any matter pertaining to the welfare of the country. During this critical period of our history, newspapers have an added responsibility, as there is need for a stabilizing influence in directing public opinion. That the press of this country has full knowledge of this trust, and is ably fulfilling this duty, is self-evident.

A Responsible Task

One of the tasks that has fallen to the press has been to stress the Allied war aim, and to deal with any misconceptions that may have arisen from time to time. The press can also wield a powerful influence in maintaining cordial relations with our Allies. Through the medium of the press the public is kept well informed in respect to the details of the government's various war regulations. Newspapers gladly lend their columns for this purpose, and mainly in this way their readers are made familiar with the different restrictions imposed. Comparatively few people appear to realize the high responsibility that is placed upon the newspapers during wartime. Few other lines of endeavor offer the same opportunity for maintaining the public morale during the struggle. Not a few publishers have already been on his guard to avoid giving out any information that might be of possible value to the enemy. He must weigh and sift all the material that enters into the composition of his paper. An item of news that would be of interest to readers might also contain information that would prove valuable to the enemy.

The Weekly Press

No small credit is due to the weekly newspaper for its valuable contribution to the war effort. In many cases, working under the most difficult conditions, it has carried on, doing its part in holding high the torch of freedom. In the Western Provinces, where the population is scattered on the land, or dwells in the small towns and villages. It naturally follows that the weekly newspaper is the principal medium for the distribution of information both local and provincial. The government, in recognizing the importance of this fact, and has frequently expressed its appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered in the matter of dissemination of information that is vital to the public interest. As a general rule, the weekly newspaper is obliged to operate with limited equipment and a comparatively small staff. Working under many handicaps, it nevertheless continues to carry on, bearing its full share of responsibility during these critical times. Not a few publishers have already enlisted in the armed forces, although the government has designated the newspaper business as one of the essential services. It is on record that the entire staff of three assistants in one weekly newspaper office has enlisted, but the publisher has decided to continue the business, and the paper will appear as usual.

To Speed Up Transport Tried To Be Fair

Report From Norway Says Nazis Building Up Bicycle Army

Field Marshal von Rundstedt is building up a Nazi bicycle army in northern France and Belgium in defiance against new British demands for a cease-fire and a possible invasion attempt, informed Netherlands sources in London reported on the basis of information received from their homeland.

They said Netherlands troops who escaped from Holland are reporting that the Germans have been exploiting the large bicycle factories in the Low Countries and in Denmark to utmost in recent weeks, taking the entire product for the army. This move was said to be motivated by the need to speed up infantry transport while the bulk of Nazi trucks and cars are being used on the Russian front.

The refugees also reported growing anxiety among the Nazi occupation troops over the prospects of a British invasion, and said German authorities had forbidden soldiers to sing the song that still was so popular a year ago—"Wir Fahren Gegen England" (We Sail Against England).

The mental attitude of the German garrisons has changed from offence to defence and a nervous defence at that, one Netherlands defender said.

Driving Commands

Motorists Can Soon Learn How To Drive A Horse

The word "gee" is said to swing to the right and the word "haw" means a swing to the left. Horsemen learn to give these commands to their horses of the reins. The "right" horse of a team is the one on the left and the "left" horse is the one on the right. The word "gee" is uttered rather loudly and distinctly means to stop, and horses are apt to obey the word promptly, especially near the end of a hard day's travel or work in the fields. When the horse-driver wants to go in reverse he pulls on the lines and shouts "back" and the well-trained horse responds. (From William Times-Journal.)

Your Dream CAN COME TRUE

These beautiful VENETIAN blinds of which you have dreamed are not merely an expensive way to blind. Besides, you don't have to buy them all at once. They can be ordered in small quantities. Write for a list of the best. Demand 100% satisfaction. We have prepared an interesting book "FOR NEW AND OLD" just off the press. Write for it and let us tell you the name of your favorite dealer.

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Located on Big Hill Creek, Cochrane, Alberta, the Oyoake Ranch, founded in 1887 immediately following the Flail Cattle Brand, is now owned by W. Hutzimann, one of the founders. Covering 10,000 acres of range land, the ranch annually produces more than 1,000 head of fine beef cattle.

OYOAKE RANCH

AIR TRAINING PLAN

LIST OF GRADUATES

The following students graduated under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan from:

No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Dufur, Sask. (Air Observers)—LAC A. J. Burns, Egan, Man.; LAC F. C. Cook, Brightfield, Alta.; LAC J. P. Giesse, Egan, Alta.; LAC J. D. Giesse, Egan, Alta.; LAC J. E. Kirby, Benton, Man.; LAC J. D. Lister, Lacombe, Sask.; LAC J. C. McAllister, R.R. No. 1, McLeod, Alta.; LAC R. Nichols, Indian Head, Sask.; LAC L. J. Seaward, Rimous, Alta.; LAC J. D. T. Smith, Egan, Alta.

No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Dufur, Sask. (Air Gunners)—LAC C. M. Binnie, Tully, Sask.; LAC C. J. Brown, Egan, Man.; LAC J. D. Giesse, Egan, Alta.; LAC J. E. Kirby, Benton, Man.; LAC J. D. Lister, Lacombe, Sask.; LAC J. C. McAllister, R.R. No. 1, McLeod, Alta.; LAC R. Nichols, Indian Head, Sask.; LAC L. J. Seaward, Rimous, Alta.; LAC J. D. T. Smith, Egan, Alta.

No. 10 Service Flying Training School, Dauphin, Man. (Pilots)—LAC J. W. Burns, Egan, Man.; LAC J. D. Giesse, Egan, Alta.; LAC J. E. Kirby, Benton, Man.; LAC J. D. Lister, Lacombe, Sask.; LAC J. C. McAllister, R.R. No. 1, McLeod, Alta.; LAC R. Nichols, Indian Head, Sask.; LAC L. J. Seaward, Rimous, Alta.; LAC J. D. T. Smith, Egan, Alta.

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The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army

By Alan Maurice Irwin

Not very much has been said yet about the Pacific Rangers, whose existence on the British Columbia coast was mentioned recently after a ministerial inspection of the coast defence was carried out.

One reason is that not very much is yet known outside of B.C. But this much is certain. The organization of guerrilla bands composed of hunters, trappers, loggers and other dead shots whose familiarity with the country coupled with their prowess at woodcraft and hunting makes them formidable adversaries is a forward move.

Many of these bands have been in existence for some time now. They were formed by the men themselves and each is a small unit of men. One rifle-a friend he has had for years and a weapon he knows he can rely on.

They are not military formations, and consist mainly of old-timers, many of them old soldiers who know Canada inside and out in the last war. They know every nook and cranny of the ground they are prepared to defend.

In Montreal for the past two years, a somewhat similar branch of the Individual Citizen's Army has been in existence. This branch is the Mobile Force of the Civilian Protection Committee. Its functions differ from those of the Rangers in that it is not a guerrilla band but a unit that emphasizes training, has been against the possibility of sabotage.

This outfit, in addition to supplying its own rifles and ammunition, also supplies cars and gasoline. Its training is based on modifications of the tactics of the Canadian Army, training, training hand books of the German Panzer Divisions. Tom Wintgraham's useful little booklet on methods of war and a liberal sprinkling of imagination.

The men—mostly retired mid-level citizens who have lost touch with their redundancy since they started training—uniform themselves in khaki overalls and wear black berets and armlets. They have become expert in rapid mobilization street fighting, industrial plant defence and open order skirmishing around the outskirts of Montreal.

Air Raid Precautions work, under various names in different parts of the Dominion, is another branch of the Individual Citizen's Army that provides scope for willing war-workers. And many a private soldier serves in that army without being aware of it.

The man or woman who is unable to join the Canadian Army or to serve regularly in any of the many war organizations still has an opportunity to be of value. Between the ages of 21 and 60 they are eligible to offer their blood to Blood Donor Clinics of the Canadian Red Cross Society. These clinics operate in a number of cities across the country. They are staffed by volunteers.

As a matter of fact the man or woman who cleans out the attic, removes inflammables from the cellar and generally takes every precaution against fire, is a good private soldier in the Individual Citizen's Army.

If and when the day comes that incendiary bombs shower down on Canadian municipalities the householder who can handle his own fire is doing a good job by leaving the fire-fighters clear to handle worse cases elsewhere.

Not much like soldiers? Well, I'm not so sure. If you were to work out the actual percentage of his time a soldier spends in fighting you would find that other, ordinary prosaic duties take up more of his time than they do of yours.

Eating takes up a fair amount of that time, for the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps sees to it that its soldiers are well fed.

For the last four months this excellent series, "The Individual Citizen's Army," has been running for you by Alan Maurice Irwin, an old soldier and an excellent story teller. It has given our readers a clear understanding of many parading things and we wish the series could be continued. Alan Irwin has, however, been "taken over" by the War Time Prices and Trade Board. Perhaps he'll find time to write further for us—we hope so—meantime this is the last article in the series named, "The Individual Citizen's Army."—Editor.

Taking Care Of Soldiers

Russia Looks After Wounded Men When They Leave Hospital

Providing new hands, new feet and new voices for soldiers who have lost their extremities from frostbite and wounds is the function of a novel institution on the outskirts of Moscow. One hundred and one men and a girl—she is a 17-year-old guerrilla whose left arm was destroyed in the explosion of a mine—now patients at this little hospital. Every one of them will leave the institution, sooner or later, with artificial substitutes for the parts of their bodies they have lost.

This human reconstruction is going on in many hospitals throughout the Soviet Union in which tens of thousands of wounded soldiers are receiving attention and treatment which is uniformly sanitary, efficient and up to date.

Unquestionably, the Soviet Union looks after its fighters. They receive full pay during the period of invalidism and those unable to return to the army are taught vocational commensurate with their abilities and physical condition at social insurance schools in various cities of the country. Trained war veterans are able to work at guaranteed jobs after discharge. In addition to salaries, in their new positions they receive portions proportionate to the severity of their injuries.—Brandon Sun.

It takes from three to five years for oysters to grow to a marketable stage.

every soldier—no matter where he is—gets his food.

And that's where we members of the Individual Citizen's Army come in again. The soldier has to be better than we have to be. So we can "fall in" by being a little more careful how we "fall in" at the breakfast, lunch and dinner table.

The soldier needs to be clothed and equipped. The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps looks after that. Right? That's where we come in again. We can make a suit last longer to provide wool for a uniform; we can change from milk to lard hose to make bags for cordite; we can eat less sugar to provide more quick energy for the boys overseas.

The Individual Citizen's Army? That's us!

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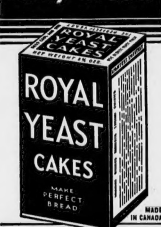
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The term "man" has six different meanings in the Anunnaki language of southern Asia: "hut," "ghost," "horse," "mama," "tomb," and "young rice."

The treads of motor-car tires wear out twice as quickly when travelling at 75 miles per hour as at 45 miles per hour.

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LOOKING AHEAD

Ships Not Being Built For War Only

The British Industries Bulletin says: Cargo can be handled twice as fast as in 1939 by the ships now leaving yards in a steady stream all over the United Kingdom.

Scores of new tankers, large and fast refrigerated cargo vessels, and general cargo carriers of several sizes are already in service—a triumphant vindication of the policy of the British Admiralty not to adopt one standard type of merchant ship but to use a number of types developed before the war for different trades.

Exact plans used in this colossal program have been sent to Canada and the United States where ships are now being produced at the unprecedented rate of two a day.

Britain's standard ships are a very great advance on their predecessors of 20 years ago; indeed in many respects they are better than the ships launched just before the war. Besides possessing twice the capacity of the 1939 vessels in handling cargo, today's weather steam or diesel driven, have a higher speed.

The new merchant fleet has practically every item which will be needed in peacetime, a useful indication of the official view on the result of the Battle of the Atlantic. Accommodation has been improved beyond belief. The toilet has gone and the modern tramp has deck houses for its petty officers, seamen and firemen specially designed. Here they sleep in cabins with two berths, wardrobes and mirrors. There are bathrooms and they have their meals in separate small messes.

Even passenger accommodation which has been needed when peace comes has not been forgotten, and it has been done as artistically as it has been done as a U-boat under the ocean.

Had To Be Told

Foreign Correspondent Knows Way About Europe But Not London

Once upon a time a foreign correspondent, knew Europe so well that he could, without consulting a Bradshaw, take the first train to any town in any country, no matter how distant or how obscure.

And when the war followed him about and chased him out of Europe he came to work in London. And his editor instructed him to interview a celebrity who was due to arrive at Croydon. And the foreign correspondent approached a junior reporter and bashfully inquired: "I say, old man, how do I get to Croydon?"—Newspaper World.

Reading A Newspaper

Many People Muddle Glance At Headings And First Paragraphs

Mrs. Roosevelt, who writes a daily newspaper article entitled "My Day," says: "Although she may not read the whole of a newspaper article that attracts her attention she reads the opening paragraph and the last. She expects to find a summary of the whole article in the first few lines, and the closing paragraph should, she thinks, close up the story and supply all she needs to know about what was in between them."

A lot of people, we believe, read their newspaper this way. A good many do not even trouble to skip down to the last paragraph. Many others are satisfied to look at the headings and let it go at that, feeling they have sufficiently informed themselves on the day's events and can even begin a conversation with their friends by saying: "I read in the paper the other night..." We fear we must be in the headlines sometimes, encouraging skim-readers by reading and distortion of facts spread by word of mouth because the headlines of a newspaper article are necessarily cramped as to the full story, below, and a news story should no more be judged by its headlines than the merits of a pie should be judged by its crust. Those who content themselves with the lead and the finish of a story miss the real meat of it. They might just as well if they have enjoyed a sandwich if they skip the meat and eat the crust together and omit the beef or ham.

The first paragraph of a story is always the hardest to write as every newspaperman knows. He may mull over the first few lines longer than he takes to write seven or eight other paragraphs to follow. Even the heading is a headache. Some writers write the heading first and some do it last. In either case it takes more thought than the reader would imagine. As for the opening paragraph the writer is torn between the idea of showing the work and telling all in it, or just telling sufficient to what the reader's appetite to go on. Half begun is well done, the old adage says. Once a start is made the rest is comparatively easy. It is like the wind up in baseball before pitching. An article, or even a book may be made or dimmed by the first paragraph or the first chapter, or a play by its first act. By that time the reader or listener has decided whether he or she is going to like it or not.

Life is like that, too. A good beginning is important in the relation to the future.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Muffs were carried by both men and women in the 17th century in England.

War-time Advertising

Necessary Unless Firms Want People To Forget Their Goods

Some criticism has been heard in the British House of Commons concerning the amount of advertising in the newspapers, restricted in size as the latter are. A point made by a questioner is that much of the advertising is of articles which are not available, or which the public is asked to refrain from buying.

Merchandising is so limited over there that it is very unlikely the public can buy anything in quantity that would harm the war effort. But the Advertising Association points out, firms are still advertising their commodities, whether they have little or none at all to offer, simply to keep the name of their products before the consumers. It is well-known that if an article disappears from the market for some time the public forgets about it and ultimately ceases to ask for it, or will ask for some other brand of the same kind of goods which makes its appearance.

Public spend large amounts of money over a long period of years in building up reputation and goodwill, and they do not want to lose both because they are unable to keep their names before the public. They continue advertising in the interest of the company and their employees. Such expenditure, however, is very small in relation to capital invested in the production of commodities. The morale of employees who are in the armed forces is sustained by seeing the name of their employers in the newspapers.

In the Old Country more than here at the present time, advertising renders a service to advertising. It tells them where they can get what they want, and in that way saves them waste of time and prevents fatigue by going from place to place in search.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

War-time Adventure

Woman Doctor Wins Distinction When Victim Dunks By Submarine

A 37-year-old woman doctor, Dr. Adeline Nancy Miller distinguished herself in the first time she was taken on board a submarine.

She was rescued from death by her own father in a stranger-than-fiction tale of wartime adventure.

The British steamer, Britannia was carrying 600 passengers when she was shelled, without warning, by a German submarine raider. For more than an hour the Nazi killer circled the helpless passenger ship, smashing into her shell after shell.

Under constant fire, Dr. Miller attended the wounded and dying, without a single thought of her own safety. When the order came to abandon ship, Dr. Miller left in the last boat. But she was crowded and there were three gravely wounded men to care for.

Twenty-seven hours later a British merchant ship picked up the survivors and the doctor and the three men sprang down the ladder to the battered lifeboat was Dr. Miller's father, Surgeon-Commander Thomas Miller. Within an hour, the father and son were operating on one of the wounded men and another life was saved. For his bravery, Dr. Miller was awarded the M.B.E.

Alexander Eiffel, who designed the tower bearing his name, also designed the framework of the Statue of Liberty.

A whale and great quantities of fish were washed ashore during recent storms in the Shetland Isles, providing free food for the islanders.

Electric Light Bulbs

Brass Ends And Copper Wire Are Valuable For Salvage

The average electric light bulb's life is from 700 to 1,000 hours, though approximately two to three months, so every family can salvage light bulbs to help along the war effort.

As it is only the brass end and the fine copper wires in the bulbs which are needed for munitions, the glass bulbs should be smashed so that no jagged edges remain and the ends put away in a box or bag for the salvage collector.

Gardening

Window Boxes

Flowers in window boxes or hanging pots represent the most highly intensive sort of gardening. This means that very rich soil should be used and, in addition, a fairly frequent application of chemical fertilizer during the season. Being exposed all winter to drying winds, a thorough watering once a day of the window box is advised.

The box or pot must have holes in the bottom to provide drainage, and a layer of gravel, cinders or broken crockery or similar material for the same purpose.

Along the front of window boxes are planted trailing Nasturtiums, German Ivy, Lobelia, Alyssum and similar plants, with Petunias, Ageratums, Begonias, Ferns, Geraniums and other plants especially recommended for this purpose farther back. Shelter from the sun for a day or two should be provided until the plants get established.

Leaves Not Soil Alone

Nothing is to be gained from working soil before it is ready. In fact, with heavy ground, according to garden authorities, too early digging is about the worst possible thing one can do. Not only is it a messy job, in the first place but the sticky clay is quite likely to bake later into hard lumps, suitable perhaps for temporary use as building material, but not for growing flowers and vegetable.

One should curd the natural impulse to dig, waiting until the early spring and wait until the surface has completely disappeared and one can walk and work in the garden without getting the shoes muddy. When the soil reaches this stage it is fit to work, and not before. Good garden soil in the right working condition crumbles and breaks into fine, fine pieces; it does not pack into lumps.

Cultivation

One can easily over-emphasize the importance of early cultivation, once of course the soil is fit to work. A little digging in the garden then is worth a whole host of feverish activity later on. At this time when the soil is moist it is a simple matter to get out to work and other weeds, to stir the ground deeply. By doing so we help plant growth of vegetables and flowers and conserve moisture and plant food. If this essential job is left for a few weeks then weeds have developed tougher roots and are hard to remove and much valuable moisture is lost. In the dry sections of Canada, frequent cultivation depends upon to conserve the scant rainfall and it will keep vegetable growing actually which they must do if they are to be tender.

In years to come, Grandpa will tell of the tough times people had to walk three blocks to the drug store instead of backing the car out.

Then there are those who think that perhaps the cheapest land clock is the best. There is always a chance that they will fall to ring.

The average life of an automobile is seven and one-half years.

THAT'S RIGHT!
More cigarettes in every 10¢ package of
DAILY MAIL
 CIGARETTE TOBACCO

GYPROC Wallboard Provides Extra Room For Growing Family

Bob—Do you realize Junior is almost eight now. It's time he and Betty had their own rooms.

There is one thing that frightens me, Bob. So many first starts in the attic—and with Junior up here all alone...

You needn't worry, dear. I'm going to use GYPROC FIRE-PROOF WALLBOARD. It won't burn!

Who's going to do the work? I am. GYPROC's easy to use. Cuts and nails like lumber.

But Marj—how did YOU do it? Old used GYPROC when we built the children's playroom. It's the only type of wallboard that doesn't need panel stripping to hide the joints. Guard!

GYPSUM, LIME AND ALABASTINE, CANADA, LIMITED
 VANCOUVER CALGARY WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL
 809 Richards St. Alberta Bldg. 300 Beatty St. 905 University Tower

Free! Valuable, informative booklet describing GYPROC construction. Learn how economically GYPROC Wallboard will solve your building problems. Write for your index.

Freedom Station
 Radio Station Found On Top Of A High Building In Berlin

The Gestapo has discovered a German freedom radio station in the top floor of a high building on one of Berlin's main streets. The Swiss newspaper Baseler National Zeitung reported.

The newspaper said, according to the British Broadcasting Company, that the Gestapo had long sought the station. When agents at last found it and broke in, the man operating it jumped out of a window.

SMILE AWHILE

Life Insurance Examiner—I don't think I can pass you. You seem all worn out. What's the matter?
 Prospector—Your agent nearly talked me to death before I surrendered.

Onlooker—Surely, Uncle Mose, you do not expect to catch any fish in that stream?

Mose—No, ash. I don't expect to. Ah's just showed me a little woman dat Ah ain't got no time to fool wit' turn 'em do winger.

Fred—Here comes a friend of mine. He's a human dynamo.

Take—Really?

Fred—Yes, everything he has on is charged.

Mrs. Braghall—Now, don't make any mistake about it—we live at our house like fighting cocks. Why the butcher calls six times a week.

Mrs. Knowall—I know. Once for orders and five times for the money.

Stranger—Is the train from the west very late?

Station Attendant—Nope! We're expecting it any hour now.

She—After all, I'm sure there is no place extant like home.

She—Why, has something unpleasant happened at the club, dear?

Magistrate—What's your name and occupation and what are you charged with?

Prisoner—My name is Sparks. I'm an electrician and I'm charged with battery.

Magistrate—Put him in a dry cell.

Mrs. Busby—Wake up, John! There's a burglar going over their pockets.

John (turning over)—Oh, you two just light it out between yourselves.

"How are you getting on in your new place, Nura?"

"I think I'm going to like it. Yesterday I overheard the mistress say I performed my duties in a very perfunctory manner. That's the first praise I've had from her."

There are more species of animal life extinct than there are in existence, according to scientists. 2401

THE RAILWAY AND THE WAR . . . By Thurston Topham

Canadian Railwaymen were quick to respond to the Call to Arms. 5154 Employees of the Canadian National Railway System Have Enlisted for Active Service



IN THE NAVY—719
 IN THE ARMY—2875
 IN THE AIR FORCE—1540

CNR EMPLOYEES who have joined the Navy are sufficient to man FIVE DESTROYERS.

Those who have enlisted in the Army would form FOUR Infantry Battalions.

Air Force Enlistments would establish Ten Squadrons.

Enlistments were from 35 Branches of System Activities and Represent 107 Separate Callings.

Some of the unusual occupations included in this list are FIRE BUILDERS, TRAY BOYS, ROADMEN, WHEELPREIERS, BOX PACKERS, WAGON MEN, BULLDOG GUYS, CLUB MEN, TICKET INSPECTORS.

BURGESS BATTERIES
 FLASHLIGHT
 "Better Smoking!"
DAILY MAIL
 CIGARETTES
 18 FOR 20.

SOLDIERS RUB OUT TIRED ACES
DAILY MAIL
 CIGARETTES
 18 FOR 20.

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SOLDIERS RUB OUT TIRED ACES
DAILY MAIL
 CIGARETTES
 18 FOR 20.

POOL PATRONAGE DIVIDEND

The Alberta Wheat Pool announces that a Patronage Dividend of 1/4 of a cent a bushel will be paid during July next on deliveries of wheat and coarse grains to Pool Elevators, (also platform shipments), in the crop years 1938-39 and 1939-40.

To qualify for this dividend, all who delivered grain to Pool Elevators in the years mentioned must be members of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Non-members who delivered to Pool Elevators may become members through the acquisition, prior to July 1st, 1942, of Alberta Wheat Pool reserves to the value of \$5.00. Your nearest Pool agent should be in a position to put you in touch with Pool members who have reserves for sale.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL



TENDERS FOR COAL
(Western Provinces)

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender for Coal for Western Provinces," will be received until 3.00 P.M. (E.D.S.T.), Tuesday, June 2, 1942, for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings and Experimental Farms and Sta-

tions throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Form of tender with specifications and conditions attached can be obtained from the Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the District Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man.; the District Resident Architect, Saskatoon, Sask.; the District Resident Architect, Calgary, Alta.; and the District Resident Arch-

itect, Victoria, B. C.

Tenders should be made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the departmental specifications and conditions attached thereto. Coal dealer's license numbers must be given when tendering.

The Department reserves the right to demand from any successful tenderer, before awarding the order a security deposit in the form of a certified cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, or Bonds of the Dominion of Canada, or of the Canadian National Railway Company and its constituent companies unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Dominion of Canada, or the aforementioned bonds, and a certified cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

Such security will serve as a guarantee for the proper fulfillment of the contract.

By order,
J. M. Sommerville
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 6, 1942.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

News from Britain tells us that meat is becoming so scarce that the present ration, which is no more than one pound for each person each week may have to be further reduced. There is, of course, not a single person in Canada who would not like to share some of the bountiful supplies we now enjoy of meats and other animal products such as bacon, cheese, eggs, butter and milk, with our British friends who are our most valiant comrades in arms.

Fortunately there is an easy method by which we can share to some extent. We can eat less of these precious foods ourselves and so release more to be sent to Britain. We can do this by consuming more vegetables, indeed nutritionists tell us that we can eat nothing like enough for our own good health of the wonderful vegetables that our prairie lands can grow.

Every farmer, therefore, should certainly put in a vegetable garden this spring, both to help Britain

OTTAWA LETTER

BY DR. F. W. GERSHAW

ST. MARY AND MILK RIVER PROJECT

This is a brief outline of the report of the committee appointed in 1941. The 1900 treaty with U. S. A. located to Canada 362,000 feet of the St. Mary River's low and 40,000 of the Milk River. Canada must construct such works at an early date to make use of this water or it will be lost. Some of the water is needed for existing projects and with the balance 345,000 acres could be irrigated to provide homes for people on submarginal lands and for post war settlement. The cost of construction of the large reservoirs and canals should not be charged against the land. If irrigated this area would make happy homes, better living standards and better social and educational facilities. It would also increase the production of live stock, dairy products, canning products, etc.

The cost of irrigating 345,000 acres would be \$15,178,439 or \$43.98 per acre for construction, operation deficits, land preparation and colonization over 14 years.

The reservoirs and connecting canals would store Canada's share and should be paid for by the Dominion. The cost would be \$7,192,469 and would be non-recoverable. The other works would be built and maintained by the provinces at a cost of \$7,985,988 and the province would apportion the amounts to be paid by the farmer.

Dominion and provincial legislation should be passed without delay as Canada is now wasting 55 per cent of its share of the water of St. Mary and all the Milk River. With the water from the Belly and Waterton rivers diverted into the St. Mary reservoir some 795,700 acre feet would be available.

There are 508,800 acres irrigated in Alberta now in 12 districts. The main ones of this extension would be (1) the area along the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat railway (2) the Milk River area south east of Lethbridge. The proposed program calls for a 14 year period of construction. The 3rd year would develop 24,600 acres in the Grassy Lake and Burdette tracts. The 4th year would develop 27,000 acres in the Yellow Lake and Purple Springs area. The 5th year 48,400 acres would be developed in the Big Bend and Medicine Hat areas. As some of the rivers pour into the South Saskatchewan River, the flow in the said river would be diminished by about 12 per cent and in a low year 28 per cent.

In 1940 sugar beets with sugar content of more than 17 per cent were grown. The yield was 14,110 tons per acre and the price was \$40 per ton.

Some of the irrigable land east of the Belly Mills Centre is above the main canal elevation and can only be served by pumping. Power projects can be developed at drops in the main canal between St. Mary's River and Chin Coulee.

More than 600 girls have been trained for home service work under the Dominion-provincial youth training program during the past four years.

And for his family's sake, Green stuff, such as broccoli, mustard and cress, brussels sprouts, spinach, lettuce and cauliflower, should be included in the garden, for these leafy vegetables it is now found have a high content of those most precious A and C health bringing vitamins.

SPECIAL RAIL FARES

VICTORIA DAY

MONDAY, MAY 25
Between all stations in Canada

ONE-WAY FARE
and ONE-QUARTER
FOR ROUND TRIP
Minimum Fare 25c

GOING: MAY 22 to 2 P.M.
MAY 25.

(Except if no train May 22 tickets will be sold for May 21)

RETURN: Until Tue. May 26.
(Except if no train May 26 tickets will be good on first available train.)

Ask Ticket Agent



GIVE to RELIEVE SUFFERING

Prisoners of War, bomb victims men in hospital, members of Canada's armed forces overseas and at home—all testify to the immense and needy service performed by the RED CROSS. This great humanitarian work must go on. As the war extends and intensifies, the need grows greater.

Give GENEROUSLY to the

RED CROSS

Space donated by the
BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

Notice of Preparation of Assessment Roll

TOWN OF GLEICHEN ASSESSMENT ROLL 1942

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll of the Town of Gleichen for the year 1942 has been prepared and is now open for inspection at the office of the secretary-treasurer of the Town from ten o'clock in the forenoon to three o'clock in the afternoon on every day which is not a public holiday, except Saturday, and on that day from ten o'clock in the forenoon until noon and that any person who objects to the entry of his name or that of any person upon the said roll, or to the assessment of any property, must within thirty days after the date of this notice lodge a complaint in writing with the secretary-treasurer.

Dated this 11th day of April 1942.

W. J. PHYTHIAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

SPRING ROUND TRIP FARES to EASTERN CANADA

MAY 22 to 31

45 DAY RETURN LIMIT
Slogovers allowed
on route

*Good in sleeping cars of class shown on payment of berth charge

Canadian Pacific
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

CLEAN-UP DAY

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS AND TENANTS.

All properties and lanes are to be cleaned up and all rubbish to be hauled away by the

23rd OF MAY.

The co-operation of all residents is requested.

TOWN OF GLEICHEN

\$9,000,000 NEEDED NOW!



Every dollar you give
to the Red Cross
is multiplied by three!

EVERY RED CROSS DOLLAR does the work of three dollars. The Red Cross buys materials at bottom prices. Then, millions of Red Cross workers, knitting, sewing, tolling, without pay, finishing these goods and transporting them free, multiply the original dollar-value threefold.

It is well that this is so, for food, clothing, shelter and hospitalization cost millions.

Every week, 40,000 parcels go overseas now, from the Canadian Red Cross, to

T. H. Beach, local headquarters. Phone 45

prisoners of war. This must be more than doubled to meet the actual need. The output is continuous; the income must be continuous.

The Red Cross is on duty 24 hours every day. Never was a dollar worth more in the hands of the Red Cross than now. Do your part to keep this Army of Mercy on the march. Open your heart and your purse strings—GIVE generously.

The Canadian Red Cross Society's assets are subject to scrutiny by the Auditor General of Canada.

CANADIAN RED CROSS

GIVE to relieve human suffering!

THE ONLY NATIONAL CAMPAIGN THIS YEAR FOR WAR SERVICE